A KIND OF COLOSSAL ROGUES' GALLERY IN CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

POLICE AND DETECTIVE RECORDS OF PROM INENT PEOPLE THAT ARE A SOURCE OF POWER-THEIR USE FOR TERROR

ISM AND BLACKMAIL In the United States and in Great Britain no man figures in what is popularly known as the "Rogues' Gallery" unless he has been duly convicted of some felony or misdemeanor. In Continental Europe, especially in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany and Russia, there is no person of any degree of social eminence, and of political and professional or administrative prominence, whose record is not on file at the police quarters either of the metropolis of his native land or else at those of the chief city of the province in which his residence is situated. There is hardly any one who is regarded to be of too small importance to thus figure in this species of colossal "Rogues' Gallery." In fact, it is only the laboring classes and the small fry who ar fortunate enough to escape this disagreeable form of attention on the part of the police, unless they happen to have been convicted of some offence, no matter how trifling, against the laws of the land.

These police records are known by the name of "dossiers"-a word for which there is no adequate equivalent in the English language, but which has become exceedingly familiar to every one in this country in connection with the Dreyfus case. For the entire controversy on the subject of the prisoner of Devil's Island may be said to depend upon the mysterious contents of the Dreyfus dossier, which alone can determine the question of his guilt or innocence.

The word "dossier" in a general sense mean a bundle of documents relating to either one particular subject or individual. But it is more especially used to describe the documentary evidence, good and bad, in connection with a person's record, and on the Continent of Europe a considerable part of the detective force is employed exclusively in securing material for dossiers, the very mention of which is sufficient to cause a cold shudder to pass down one's back For there are comparatively few in this world whose lives have been so entirely blameless that there is not some episode or other in their existence which they would prefer to keep secret and the publication of which might subject them to criticism, ridicule or disgrace. Even taking it for granted that there are people who are them selves entirely beyond reproach of any kind, they have usually some near relative or intimate friend who has been less circumspect, and to preserve whom from exposure they are ready to make concessions.

SECRETS A SOURCE OF POWER

The possession of such secrets as these affecting the honor and the prestige of both men and women of position constitutes a source of power and of influence. The Continental Governments of Europe take the ground that it is to the interest of the commonwealth that they should enjoy this power, and accordingly they devote, as stated above, much trouble and money to secure the secrets of prominent people-secrets that go to constitute a dossier. The resources of the detective police are at the disposal of the Government for the purpose, and it will therefore surprise few to learn that wellnigh every public man and woman of any social or political eminence is shadowed by police spies, who not only take note of everything that he or she may do or say, but likewise put the worst interpretation upon matters that are entirely innocent of all harm, frequently inventing incidents and epi-For it must be borne in mind that the individ uals employed for this species of detective work are as a general rule men and women utterly devoid of scruple, the value of whose services is gauged and remunerated by the seeming importance of the information which they furnish concerning their victim. The reports which they make all go to make up the dossiers, and from this it will be seen that there are literally none who can hope to have a dossier that is entirely and wholly clean, since a clean dossier would imply not only that the person to whom it related had never said or done a questionable or ridiculous thing in his life, and that his intimate friends and near relatives had been equally discreet, but also that he had refrained from doing anything that could have furnished even the smallest pretext for injurious misinterpretation.

As I have said, every one of any position has both his dossier and to a great extent his shadow, and in the diplomatic service it is notorious that the moment an envoy, a secretary or even an attaché is appointed to any new post in one or another of the capitals of Continental Europe he is shadowed, at any rate for a time, until his habits, his tastes and, above all, his weaknesses are ascertained and placed on record in his dossier for eventual use. Now and then the police spies assigned to this service fail to discover any information, and are either conscientious enough to so report or too devoid of initiative to invent charges against the object of their investigation.

AMBASSADORS BLAMELESS AND GUILTY. I always remember the case of a foreign Ambassador accredited to the French Governmen whose dossier was entirely clean, and whom the police authorities ceased after about twelve months to shadow, owing to the detectives invariably reporting that His Excellency had not even "de petits vices" (that is, was devoid even of small vices). But in Constantinople, for instance, it was a few years ago notorious that at least two of the foreign Ambassadors were entirely at the mercy of the Sultan, owing to the latter having been placed by his clever police spies in possession of secrets affecting the official and personal honor of their excellencles, the exposure of which would have resulted in their disgrace and ruin. There was likewise until not so very long ago the Ambassador of a great Power at Paris the contents of whose dossier at the Prefecture of Police were such as to place him altogether at the mercy of the French Government and to render him more or less useless to his own sovereign. Even an attaché sometimes possesses information of value to the Power to which his chief is accredited, and may be forced by judicious threats indiscretions, perhaps affecting the honor of a woman whom he is sound to shield, to betray the confidence reposed in him by his Government. I merely mention this in order to show the interest which foreign Governments have in forming dossiers concerning not only their own countrymen but likewise the strangers

The care of the dossiers and their formation are a duty that is intrusted to the Prefect or Chief of Police, who in his turn is responsible to the Minister of the Interior. That is why on the Continent of Europe the portfolio of the Interior Department will in nine cases out of ten be retained by the Premier of a Cabinet. For precisely because the Minister of the Interior has control of all the dossiers, he enjoys the greatest degree of power. In Paris, for instance, the Prefect of Police presents to the Minister of the Interior a daily report of the doings and goings during the previous twenty-four hours, not only of the leading public men, but even of his colleagues in the Administration and of the Chief Magistrate himself. Thus it is a matter of public notoriety at Paris that the cause of under the circumstances it must be a matter President Casimir-Perier's startlingly sudden of congratulation to all friends of the French and otherwise wholly unaccountable resignation nation that the French Senate should at the was the fact that M. Dupuy, then, as now, present moment have under discussion a law Premier and Minister of the Interior, had obtained by means of his secret agents possession of a secret of the President which concerned not only the latter's future, but likewise the ity in communicating to people not connected

within their gates.

fair name of another person. Realizing that, under the circumstances, he would be entirely at the mercy of M. Dupuy during the remainder of his Presidency, and in that way probably forced to consent to measures of which he thoroughly disapproved, he preferred to resign. There are several incidents in the career of President Faure, notably during the closing months of his life, that can be explained only by the fact that his Ministers were in possession of some knowledge which they were using in order to terrorize him into compliance with their demands, while if M. Constans, now French Ambassador at Constantinople, has never been impeached in connection with the numerous charges brought against him it is solely because the leading politicians and statesmen in France are afraid to tackle him, well aware that when he was Minister of the Interior he took advantage to secure copies of the dossiers of most of the prominent men in France, who are to-day more or less in his power.

DANIEL WILSON'S CASE.

Probably the most notable case of this kind was that of Daniel Wilson, the son-in-law of President Grevy. As every one knows, he made his home at the Elysée after marrying the President's daughter, and took advantage of the fact to secure in the name of his father-inlaw from the Minister of the Interior and from the Prefect of Police official and duly authenticated copies of the dossiers of all the principal public men in France. He prided himself on having in this way secured possession of the complete dossiers of no less than twenty-two thousand men and women of power and of influence. The consequence of this was that when the indiscretions of some of his confederates resulted in the exposure of the shameful traffic which he had been carrying on for several years in connection with the sale of the order of the Legion of Honor he escaped punishment. True, his father-in-law was forced to resign the Presidency of the Republic. General and Senator the Marquis d'Andlau was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, to avoid which he fled the country, while a number of other men and women, including the infamous Mme. Limouzin, were condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Daniel Wilson alone, the chief culprit, the leader of the entire gang, in spite of his indictment, escaped any kind of punishment, and is to-day a member of the Naional Legislature, the Mayor of an Important provincial town, a counsellor-general, and surcounded with all that adulation and regard which the world is accustemed in these days to accord to those who are possessed of great wealth and much power. There has been no secret whatsoever about the cause of the extraordinary immunity enjoyed by Daniel Wilson. In fact, it was openly acknowledged to be due to his possession of the twenty-two thousand dossiers, and his exemption from the legal consequences of the crime for which he was inwas admitted to have been purchased by his surrender of these documents to the Gov-

No better illustration can be given than this of the important role which dossiers play on the Continent of Europe, where by larger number of prominent men, from crowned heads downward, live in a perpetual state of terrorism, at the mercy of this or of that politician or public servant. This, too, will serve to explain how it is that nearly every prefect of Parisian police who resigns is able to force the Government of the day to confide to him the highest and most lucrative offices. M. Lozé received the post of Ambassador to the Court of Vienna as a condition for his surrender of the chieftainship of Parisian police. M. Andrieux, on ceasing to be Prefect of Police, was appointed Ambassador at Madrid. One of his successors at the Prefecture received a nomination to the lucrative Governor-Generalship of Algeria. Another one has become Senator. In fact, there is not one of them who has not been treated by the Government with most distinguished consideration by reason of the knowledge which he had obtained in complling and nerusing dossiers.

The United States, unlike France, has no regular diplomatic service. Yet it is difficult to conceive the idea of President McKinley appointing the Chief of the New-York police or even the Superintendent of the police of the District of Columbia to the post of Ambassador, either to France or to Great Britain.

DOSSIERS FOR EVERYBODY.

Unfortunately the knowledge comprised in these dossiers is not by any means restricted to the Prefect of Police and to the Minister of the Interior. As shown above by the case of Daniel Wilson, it is within the power of any one possessed of a certain degree of influence to obtain permission to take copies or notes of this or of that dossler without any care being exercised as to whether the information required is for some lawful purpose or with the more ordinary object of terrorism and blackmail. In fact, so great is the readiness of the police to furnish information of this kind, that any bank or house of business employing a bookkeeper or cashier, any firm engaging a manager or salesman, in one word, nearly every employer possessed of any commercial standing, can apply to the Prefecture of Police, if not for the dossier itself, at any rate for what is known as the sommler, that is to say, a precis or list, not merely of the convictions, but even of the charges, often unfounded, that may have been brought, ever since childhood, against the person

That is to say, if an elderly man who for more than a quarter of a century has lived in every sense of the word a life that can be described as straight and aboveboard has had misfortune in his youth to be arrested and fined for drunkenness, or to have been even suspected, though not indicted or convicted, of any offence, it is recorded against him, and the record or sommier is at the disposal of his wouldbe employer; sometimes, too, of a man who is intent on doing him injury. At the Prefecture of Police at Paris there are no less than eight million of these sommiers, all classified with such care that any information required can be obtained in less than five minutes' search. It is not astonishing under the circumstances that during the Paris Insurrection of 1871 the very first of the public buildings to be destroyed by of the disclosure of some one or another of his | the rebels, who were mostly men of questionable antecedents, was the Prefecture of Police, or rather that portion of it which looked upon the Rue du Harlay and in which the dossiers were kept on file. The result is that nearly all the dossiers and sommiers at Paris date from the year 1871, those anterior thereto having been compiled from provincial and foreign

Although in the article I have referred chiefly to the terrorism exercised by means of these dosslers in France, yet the same system prevails in other Continental countries. There, however, the abuses in connection with these records are less glaring, owing to the fact that the monarchical system of government insures a greater degree of continuity in the service of the State, and consequently more strictness of discipline than under the rule of a republic, where the terms of office are brief, and there is consequently a disposition on the part of the unscrupulous to make hay while the sun shines. But no matter whether there are abuses or not, the system of dossiers, save in the case of criminals, is an odious one at the best, and proposed by Senator Béranger providing for the increased secrecy of police records, and for the exercise of the utmost discretion and sever-

with the administration of justice or of police the contents of those bundles of documents known as dossiers. EX-ATTACHE.

SAVINGS BANKS OPPOSE IT.

THE BILL LOOKING TO WIDENING THEIR INVESTMENT FIELD NOT NEEDED.

THIS CITY EXPRESS DECIDED VIEWS RE-

GARDING THE PROPOSED COMMIS

SION AND ITS OBJECT. The bill which has been introduced in the Legis lature providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of further extending the field of legal investments for savings banks of this State in the municipal bonds of other States does not find favor with the officials of the avings banks in this city. They assert, in fact, that there is no necessity for the wider scope of nvestment in the direction urged by the measure, and do not hesitate to say that the bill has been drawn in the interest of bond brokers. The purpose of the bill, as it now stands, is to create a sion of five to inquire into and report to the next Legislature what bonds of cities of over ten thousand inhabitants in New-England and the Middle States may be safely admitted as legal investments for New-York savings banks.

Those who are anxious for the passage of the measure maintain that there is imperative need for enlarging the field of investment for savings institutions. With this contention, however, the banks themselves do not agree. J. Harsen Rhoades, president of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New-York, said to a Trib

une reporter yesterday: "No such measure as this is needed, and we are opposed to the whole thing. There is no necessity whatever for the appointment of such a commis We know all about the bonds of the cities referred to. It is useless to create a commission to arrive at facts which are already known. As a matter of fact, we do not want to go into that class of bonds, for the reason that aiready savings banks are carrying too large a percentage of their assets in municipal bond t me give you some statistics that will demostrate this. The banks are now carrying 25 per cent of their assets in the bonds of municipalities within the State, to say nothing of the fact that they are carrying about \$60,000,000, or about 7 cent, in the bonds of cities of other States, making a total of 32 per cent of their entire invest ments in municipal bonds. In this State, outside of Greater New-York, the savings banks are carrying \$81,000,000 of the entire municipal debt of the State, and I repeat that there is no need for the n this direction. Therefore the proposed legislation does not meet with the approval of the savings banks officials, and there is no reason why the State should be called upon to pay the salaries and expenses of a commission of five persons to investigate into the standing of the class credit of these small cities depends upon the man be a good investment to-day may be a very poor

"Another thing that should not be lost sight of in connection with these bonds is that they are not available in times of depression, nor must it be available in times of depression, nor must it be overlooked that the entire amount of the deposits of savings banks is subject to call, and therefore a considerable percentage of the securities held must be of a class which can always be soid readily. Bonds of counties are even more unsalable in times of exigency than the bonds of clies or towns. So far as the towns are concerned outside of the State of New-York, it is always a difficult matter to keep in touch with the laws of each State regarding municipal debt, and with the character of the municipality itself, and with the rature of the debt to be created, or which has been created, in he municipality itself, and with the nature of the ebt to be created, or which has been created, in which investment is sought. Of course, it would savings bank should have its securities invested smewhat in these proportions: 40 per cent in bonds ceured by mortgage upon real estate, 20 per cent in Government and State bonds, 20 per cent in the onds of municipalities, 15 per cent in the very best lass of railroad bonds and 5 per cent in cash or its suitvolver.

class of railroad bonds and 5 per cent in cash or its equivalent.

"Divided in these proportions, 45 per cent of the assets of a bank would be invested in a class of securities which as a rule would be available at all times, whether in conditions of prosperity or in conditions of mercantile depression.

James McMahon, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, also expressed himself as opposed to the suggested bill, when seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter. There was no occasion for the measure, he said, because the banks of this State aiready had the power to acquire such securities outside of the State as were desirable.

"You may rest assured," he continued, "that should the time come when the savings banks find themselves circumscribed in their field of investment they will initiate or suggest a bill really in their interests, which a commission on the lines proposed could never do, in my opinion. I do not think it is for the best interests of savings banks that the area of their investments should be widened to the extent indicated in this bill. Moreover, it would not be a good thing for our State. It ought to be the policy of our savings banks to remain at home as far as practicable in their investments.

Merritt Trimble, president of the Bank for Savments.

Merritt Trimble, president of the Bank for Savings, said: "I doubt the propriety of the bill you
refer to. The scope of savings banks' investments
should not be touched except with the assent of
the Savings Banks Association. It knows what is
best for the banks—much better than do the bond
brokers. The adding to the list of permitted investments of the bonds of municipalities and counties of other States would not be an advantage."

NEW STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

IT WILL ADORN THE CHESTNUT-ST. FRONT OF THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE.

one of her citizens, Philadelphia will soon possess a fine statue of Penjamin Franklin. It will be

NEW STATUE OF FRANKLIN, TO BE PLACED IN FRONT OF THE PHILADELPHIA

POSTOFFICE.

placed on the Chesinut-st, front of the Postoffice | mittee and ignored the National Guardsmen. The It was east recently, with marked success, by the | committee has failed to invite the National Guards-Henry Romany of No. 426 West | men to participate in the parade.

HINCHLIFFE RENOMINATED.

Paterson, April 1 (Special).-At the Democratic

City Convention, held here this afternoon, Mayor John Hinchliffe was renominated to head his party's ticket in the coming municipal election.

FOR MAYOR OF PHILLIPSBURG.

Phillipsburg, April 1 (Special).-The Republicans

of this place have nominated the following ticket:

It was cast recently, with marked success, by the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, of No. 430 West

Sixteenth-st., this city. By an odd mistake,

Sixteenth-st., this city. By an odd mistake, a picture of this work was published the other day in a New-York newspaper and described as a statue of Lafayette. It would be hard to find two men less alike. Those who saw it were naturally greatly surprised, wondering for a moment if all the other sculptors and painters of the famous Frenchmer had consuited to deceive the world as to his appearance. Those who were familiar with the famous old printer's pictures, however, soon recognized Frenchmer had consuited to decive the wondered how the newspaper could have fallen into so silly an error.

THE LEGALITY OF THE JERSEY CITY WATER CONTRACT ARGUED BEFORE JUS-

Corporation Counsel McDermott, while defending the contract, remarked that the action was the persecution of certain persons suffering from hydrocephalous, who had attempted to defeat every

Ex-Representative McEwan, who appeared for

the other side is for Flynn first and the city afterward."

McDermott's voice trembled with rage as he replied: "My charity for the insane has been strained
to the utmost, and shall go no further. I desire
the protection of the Court."

The two lawyers engaged in an exchange of
personalities, but were silenced by the Court, who
directed them to proceed with the argument. Mr.
McEwan defended his clients and said they had
defeated an attempt to foist an \$11,000,600 contract
on the city and later one for \$2,009,000, and were
again fighting for the best interests of the city.
He contended that the specifications had not been
compiled with, and that Flynn could not furnish
the water without interfering with the vested rights
of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which
could not sell water.

FORMING A GREAT COMBINATION.

THE EAST JERSEY TROLLEY LINES TO

SALE OF THE DOMESTIC PLANTS.

THEIR TRANSFER AUTHORIZED TO A REORGAN

Vice-Chancellor Emery, at Newark, yesterday made an order authorizing Andrew Kirkpatrick receiver for the Domestic Sewing Machine and Do-mestic Manufacturing companies, to sell the con-

ONE WIRE RENDERS DOUBLE SERVICE.

IT CARRIES AT THE SAME TIME TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE MESSAGES.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has been conducting an interesting experiment the last few days by operating a telephone and telegraph circuit at the same time on one wire between its offices in New-York and various points on the lines of its road in New-It is said that this is the first time that this has been accomplished between places in New-York and New-Jersey. Hitherto the electrical dis-turbances encountered in river cables could not be overcome. Exhibitions of the double system were given on Friday, and the raliroad men at both ends of the line pronounced it an unqualified success. The system will probably be adopted for practical use on the Delaware, Lackawanna and use on the Delaware, Lackawanna a

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WON'T TAKE PART.

SHARP WORDS BETWEEN LAWYERS

TICE LIPPINCOTT.

The argument on the application for a writ of certiorari to have the water contract awarded by Jersey City to Patrick H. Flynn reviewed was heard by Justice Lippincott yesterday. Counsel indulged in personalities, and had to be stopped by It was alleged that the contract was il legal because there was no competition, there being only one bidder, and that the interests of the city had been jeopardized, and that the contract calle for a cash payment, and not for an issuance of

the petitioners, angrily answered: "Well, we have the petitioners, angrily answered: "Well, we have not suffered so much that we need the gold cure."

Mr. McDermott frowned and resumed his argument that the city was absolutely protected and again intimated that the opposition emanated from a few discontented persons.

Mr. McEwan was irritated by this allusion, and said sharply: "We are for the people; counsel on the other side is for Flynn first and the city afterward."

could not sell water.

Ex-Senator Edwards, counsel for Flynn, maintained that the canal company could sell water.

Justice Lippincott reserved decision.

FORM PART OF A BIG CONCERN.

It was stated in Newark yesterday that the North Jersey Street Rallway Company, which recently absorbed the Consolidated Traction Company, the Newark and South Orange Street Railway Company, and other smaller roads, was about to take n the North Hudson County Rallway and the Orange and Passale Railway Company. This will ange and Passaic Kailway Company.

give 100 miles of track, and make the capitalization \$70,000,000, of which one-third is in guaranteed interest bonds. This consolidation brings in
nearly all the trolley roads in East Jersey. The
persons interested are also in control of the electric light companies in the same section, and it is
predicted that there will be a deal to consolidate
the trolley, electric light and gas interests.

IZATION COMMITTEE OF THE CREDITORS.

mestic Manufacturing companies, to sell the concern to a reorganization committee of the principal
creditors, all of them banks. The offer for the
property was \$325,000. There are twelve banks interested, and the claims of six of them aggregate
\$223,3334. The committee consists of Richard
Delafield, Francis L. Hine and H. R. Kuhnhart,
acting for the New-York banks, which include the
Chemical, First National, Garfield, National Park,
Broadway, Phoenix, Astor Place and Union Square
banks. The offer is to buy all the assets, including
goodwill, trade names, works, etc. Included in the
deal are the Ninth Ward, Manufacturers' and
Essex County banks, of Newark, and the Cooperstown National Bank, of Cooperstown, N. Y.

NEW OFFICE BUILDING AND HOTEL. A twelve-story office building will be erected on the site of Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, and new hotel building will be erected on the adjoining plot. A company with a capital of \$60,000 has been organized to construct the two buildings.

4th New-Jersey Volunteers on their return home Friday. The demonstration was suggested by the home tegiment, from which the volunteer regiment was formed, and a committee was appointed. The Mayor was requested to appoint a citizens committee, and he appointed an executive com-

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NEW JERSEY NEWS.

A FRENCHMAN, AFTER MARRYING A SECOND TIME, FINDS THAT HIS FIRST WIFE IS LIVING. Alphonse G. Heins, of Newark, has just obained a decree of divorce from his wife, whom he had believed to be dead. Heins and his wife were

Mayor, B. C. Frost; Auditor, Frank B. Arndt; Overseer of the Poor, Charles Coleman; Surveyor of Highway, John Schooley.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE.

born in France. Some years ago the husband was born in France. Some years ago the husband was editing a labor paper in Philadelphia. One day, after his return home, he found a note from his wife saying she had gone to France with her children on a visit to relatives. In 1895 Heins removed to Newark, and soon afterward received a letter from his wife's brother in France, saying that his wife had died, and requesting that money and asked that his children be sent to him. There was no response to the letter.

Heins met a widow named Mrs. Margaret Stollenwert in 1896, and married her. They were living happily together when one day Heins's eldest daughter, now fifteen years old, appeared at the house. She said she had come from France, and that her mother was alive and was living in

house. She said the had come from trainer, and that her mother was alive and was living in Brooklyn. Heins and his second wife separated, and their marriage was annulled by the Chancery Court. Then Heins sued for diverce from his first wife. The testimony in the case was taken by Chauncey G. Parker, special master, at Newark, and a decree was granted.

DESCH'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

THE SEABRIGHT COUNCIL WILL EXAMINE THE ACCOUNTS OF THE MISSING COLLECTOR

Long Branch, April 1 (Special).-Dr. Charles A. Reed was yesterday appointed borough collector and treasurer of Scabright in the place of Charles and treasurer of seabright in the place of Charles Desch, who mysteriously disappeared from his home on March 17, and has not returned. Mr. Desch was last seen alive at William Gergmann's supply store, No. 101 Greenwich-s., New-York, where he purchased goods, saying that he would return and get them that evening. He said he was going to the Windsor Hotel to meet a friend. This was at 1 o'clock, two hours before the fatal fire broke out. It is thought by many that Desch perished in the flames, while others think that he will turn up again. Desch's accounts as treasurer will be examined on Monday.

ON POLITICAL STRETCHERS.

From The Paterson Daily Press.

Some of the things most terrifying in appearance or reputation surprise us by their harmlessness when met at short range. This was the case with Senator McDermott, the Democratic leader in the Assembly, who could neither lead his friends nor drive his foes. Mr. McDermott declined election to Congress that he might go to Trenton and scatter consternation among the Republican majority. He falled to live up to his terrible reputation. His experience should be especially noted by Congressman "Bill" Daly, who is going to Washington to show the country how Congress should be run and to take a fall out of "Tom" Reed and other Republican glants. Daily will come back from the Capital on a political stretcher, as McDermott did from Trenton, if he tries to make the minority party "more aggressive," as he intimated From The Paterson Daily Press. minority party "more aggressive," as he intimated to a Washington correspondent the other day.

Spring Res orts.

HOTEL, GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Forty minutes from New York City or Brocklyn Long Island Railroad. A brick structure, with all mo-ROOMS LARGE AND AIRY.

The cuisine and service first-class. Glass-enclosed sun-parior 300 feet in length, heated by steam. FINENT GOLD LINKS IN THE COUNTRY. Special rates for families remaining from Spring until the late Fail. Illustrated booklet terms, etc., on ap-plication to F. C. SAFFORD, Manager. QUISISANA.

MATURE GURE SANITARIUM. 167 FRENCH BROAD AVE., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Latest German methods. NO MEDICINE! NO OPER-ATIONS! Massage, Baths, Diet, Swedish movements, etc. All diseases treated. Cases pronounced incurable are often cured by this method. C. SCHULZE, M. D. Head Physician of Leipsic University. MINNA KUEPPER, As-SOMERSET INN,

AND EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open April 29th. Closes October 23d. 35 miles from
New-Tork, on D. L. & W. R. R., via Barclay, or
Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager. LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Golf, Drag Hunting, Bicycling, Beautiful Drives,
Pure Water, Fine Climate.
HORACE PORTER, Manager LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

PALMER HOUSE, The only first-class hotel in Lakewood which charges moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, etc. J. R. PALMER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Three minutes' walk from depot. Good board. Terms reasonable. For particulars address Mrs. L. H. SYKES, Box 28, Lakewood, N. J.

GLEN TOWER,
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

A quier summer boarding house on the Hudson, near
New York New management. Season opens June 21.
Address, E. E. ALBEE.

Address,

A FAMILY or small party desiring a delightful sum
home in large Colonial house, situated on high grou
open freplaces, extensive verandas, the best of board
rooms; rates \$10; two hours out, can have further in
mation by addressing ORANGE COUNTY, Box 4, Trib
office.

THE ISLESWORTH. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open all the year. Modern in every detail, Fresh and salt water in every bath. Cafe. Orchestra.

A. C. M'CLELLAN.

THE GARDEN HOTEL. The Most Delightful Hotel on the Atlantic Coast. For Excellence of Cuisine and Service it is Unsurpassed. Hot and Cold Fresh and Sait Water Baths With Every Suite of Rooms. Books at Frederick Schoffeld's Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York.

HOTEL RUDOLF. Beach Front and Promenade, Atlantic City, N.J. Rooms en suite, with sea water baths Orchestra daily. Booklet mailed. C. R. MYERS, Owner & Prop'r.

HOTEL DE VILLE. Atlantic City, N. J. Coslest Hotel on the coast. Coaca-meets trains Good table and good beds. Sun parior. Turkish rooms. Ball Easter Monday night. Rates \$10 to \$18 per week.

A RLINGTON HOTEL, Atlentic City, w. J. Always open.

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Kais. Friedr. Apr. 25 Kais. Friedr. July 4
Kais. Friedr. May 2 Kais. Wm. d. Gr. July 4
Kais. Friedr. May 2 Kais. Wm. d. Gr. July 4
Kais. Friedr. Apr. 29 Kais. Friedr. July 18
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN,
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Keen. Luise. Apr. 29 Bremen. June 1
Bremen. Apr. 27 Friedr. Jule 18
Briedr. G. G. May 1 Farbarossa. June 25
Koen. Luise. May 1 Farbarossa. June 25
Koen. Luise. May 1 Farbarossa. June 25
Koen. Luise May 1 Farbarossa. June 25
Kaiser Wm. II. May 1 Farbarossa. June 26
Saale. April 15 Aller. May 7
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